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VALUABLE! The benefits conferred by the CosmoroLITAN ART Associawon on all subscribers—superb Engraving worth \$10, brilliant quarterly Art Journa, Season Ticket to the great Dusseldorf Gallery, &c.—while several hundred fine Works of Art will be Gallery, &c.—while several Bandred the Works of all while several subscribers as premiums. Books positively close on Saturday afternoon. Subscriptions for all but There Dollars. Hatten to become a subscriber. Office at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, New York. Open day and evening.

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Office, No. 565 Broadway, New York. HERRING BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.

The following satisfactory letter from the well-known Bank-ing House of Markell, Darrow & Co. of Dubusue, lows, will show the strength and security of Herrito & Co.'s Burglass-PROOF SATES, when made of Boiler fron, and Chilled-fron Plates, with Cross-Bar Grating combined:

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Plates, with Cross-Bar Graining community. I lowe, Dec. 13, 1806.

"To Messra. S. C. Herring & Co...

"Sigs: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locus upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock), and we were obliged to call in an experienced lock-smith, who, with all the necessary tools, commenced and succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-graining to the Locu, after two days of constant and hard work.

"The Ball Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also (as you may suppose), in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength.

"Respectfully yours,

"Markell, Darrow & Co."

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curting,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair,
ty it. For sale by all Druggles and Perfumers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLUMBIA-ST., BROOKLYN HIGHTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., will sell, on Tursday, Dec 23, at 12 octock, at the Merchant's Exchange—on Columbia-st. S. E. corner Middagh, one elegant Lor., 256 by 109, formerly No. I. Colonade-row, adjoining fine brown stone houses, overlooking and the Colonade-row, adjoining fine brown stone houses, overlooking and the City. East River, &c. This perfect. Terms cash Colonade row, adjoining fine brown stone houses, overlook; New York City, East River, &c. Title perfect. Terms on Sale absolute. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st. (1,45)

In Gotham, when the sun is low,
Come forth in swarms the insect foe,
And for our blood they bore you know,
And suck it in most rapidly.
But bugs, roaches, 'ssecters—black or whitein doath's embrace are stiffened quite,
If Lyon's Powners chance to light
In their obscure violanty. In their obscure vicinity.

The effect of this POWDER is almost instantane

The effect of this FOWDER is almost installment one death to all the insect tribe. Gardens can be preserved, and houses cleared of the Vermin pest. It is free from poison, and barniess to mankind and domestic animals. All genuine signed E. Lvos. Fowders for insect, pills for rats and mice.

Bample Flasks, 25 cents, regular sizes 56 cents and £1. Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c., cleared of Rosches, &c., by contract, and warranted.

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FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS. BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,

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Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER PLATED GOODS.
A spleadid smortment of
OUT GOODS, WELL MADE AND WARRANTED.
THA SETS, CASTERS,
BASSETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &C., &C.
ANEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large Coffse-Pot, with
AMP AND PAUCET.

LAMP AND FAUCET.
It saves the is ber of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

There is nothing better for Pain or Weakness in k, Breast, Bide, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for Diseas-ones, Liver and Kidneys, than Kaapr's Indian Strengthening Plasters, ral Depot No 562 Hudsonet Sold by all Drugsists.

HILL'S HAIR DYE-50 cents a box, black or brown, at No. 1 Barclay-st., New York; No. 56; Broadway, Albany; E. E. T. Wishams, Newark, N. J.; No. 15; Washinston att, Boston, Hill's Arcite Chyshest cures Colds, Chaps Burns, Bolis, Piles and all skin diseases. 25 cents a bex.

A WORD ABOUT HAIR RESTORATIVES .- The A WORD ABOUT HAIR RESTORATIVES.—The SEIGHAL, as it is still the EEST, preparation for rostoring Gray Hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co's ISMITABLE HAIR COLORAGE OR RESTORE. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a bair-dressing to accompany them, he they leave the bair marsh and dry. Histmarker's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an arreadile hair wash, astile from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates sufficient to fill this paper, selected from those received from Ciergyman, Senators, and well-known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if imitations can produce comparative successful results, the original and initiated article must surpass them all. Price Sic. a battle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. Hagan & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y., Hegaman & Co. retail it, and Barnes and Parks, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and James T. Maxwell wholesale it.

WATCHES.-GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

A VERY LARGE AND SPLENDED ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE MOST CHLESRATED MAKERS FOR SALE BY GEORGE C. ALLES,

No. 415 Broadway. All the world are aware that Prof. Wood's is not all the world are aware that I fol. Wood S is not only the original and only Hark Restokative that by Nature's own process will restore the gray and the bald, and preserve the hair to the youth, in all its original beauty. Hence, it is exacoly necessary to say, beware of all articles purporting to produce similar results, as they are only poor attempts to sell worthless things, upon the world-wide reputation of this. Read the following as a sample of the many testimonials constantly received in its favor:

the following as a sample of the many testimonials constantly received in its favor:

"ARRNN RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

"PROF. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the word the wonderful as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using oar bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every hind of Restorative extant, but without success, and indiug my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will be refore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

"Respectfully yours, are, S. A.LLEN BROCK."

"P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are sware of) is unsoficited; but if you think worthly a place among the rest, insert if you wish if not, destroy and say bothing.

It is now sold by all Drugsits and Fancy Goods dealers throughout the world. Depot, No. 312 Broadway.

A BRAUTIETIL PRESENT.—As the Christmas.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT .- As the Christman A DEAUTH CL PRESENT.—As the Christinas Holidays are close at hand, our citizens are beginning to think of suitable presents for their friends, and we feel it our duty to advise them on the subject. If they desire to please their guttemen friends, let them present each man with one of knox's magnificent Winter Hars, so necessary to every gentleman of tasks. Mr Knox is known as the 'king of his line,' mad his same inside of a bat is sufficient to make it a prise; but we think that he has fairly outdoor himself in his styles for the present Winter, and the verdict of the public justifies our opinion. Call at No. 212 Breadway, if you want to make a handsome remarks.

IS THE SUN HOT OR COLD? It matters not. But is the Magnetic Salve all it is said to be? Yes! yes! and much more. For saic by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 522 Canal et , mar Church, and by Druggists. HOLIDAY GOODS.

ERENEZER COLLAMORE,
No. 403 Broadway
Near Walker-d.,
Is now opening a large stock of
N E w G o D S,
consisting of Tax Sets,
of the later style and best quality.
Cut and Exception of Cass.
comprising a great variety of neat and beautiful patterns.
A good assertment of this chaste and unique ware.
Also, a large collection of A good assertment of this chasts and unique Aise, a large collection of PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUETTES, RIUE CANON CHINA, by the Set or Piece.

RIUE CANON CHINA, by the Set or Piece.

WHITE STONE DINNER AND TER WARE,
of superior quality and new shapes,
which will be sole at orioes that cannot fail to give satisfaction

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859. This popular Annual will be published on Thursday, the 3rd

instant, and will contain:
Astronomical Calculations for the year 1859.
Government of the United States—Executive and Ju

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE politically classified.

A List of the Members of the House of Representa

A SERTOR OF THE TROUBLES IN UTAR.

ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE—RULING BOVEREIGNS, &c. HOW THEY ELECT BOGUS U. S. SENATORS IN INDIANA. ELECTION RETURNS FROM ALL THE STATES HOLDING GEN ERAL ELECTIONS IN 1858, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for THE TRIBUSE ALMANAC. ELECTION RETURNS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK B

TOWNSHIPS AND WARDS.

LIST OF STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS, TIMES OF LEGIS LATIVE MESTINGS, HOLDING OF ELECTIONS, &c., with other

matter of general and permanent interest.

Agents and others will please send in their orders.

Price (postage prepaid), single copies, 13 cents, American cein f welve copies, \$1; 100 copies, \$8. If sent b, Express, \$7 per 100; 13 copies for \$1. Orders, socompanied with the cash, respectfully solicited. Address Horacz Greeker & Co.,

Tribune Buildings, New-York. RUPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS - Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this city. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stocklogs, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. Fo. 2 Versyats, Axor House.

HALLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT combined. are a perfect preventative to Consumption, with the first feeling of a stelling, amoning cough, take done of Fills and rub the Salve thoroughly into threat and chest, the cure is certain! No 80 Modet-lane, New York.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.-There is n GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—There is n limit to the praise and patronage bestowed upon GAYETTY MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet. It is a sure come to Piles, and also a preventive of that disease, which all health people should use. Solid in packages for 50 cents and \$1. A druggists sell it. To be obtained at the discoverer's only depotent of the control of the Toiler Gifts .-- Cantrell has a handsom

stock of viegantly embroidered SLIFFERS, from which a suitable present for a wife to make to ber husband, or a lady to a sentle-man, can be selected. Nothing can be more elegant or more ap-propriate. Call at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and make a carchase. Cantactle's clock of Ladies' Gaiters, Gentle-men's Boots, and Childeet's Shoes embraces everything in his interequired by comfort, and his charges are wonderfully mode-rate.

NOTICE.
THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE PROOF SAFES BTEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1858.

The Tribune Almanac for 1859 Will be ready on Thursday next. For table of con tents, see advertisement in our advertising columns.

The mails for Europe by the Cunard steamship Arabia, from Boston, will close this afternoon at the New-York Post-Office at 123 o'clock for the railroad, and 3 o'clock by steamboat.

We call attention to a card in another column from Mr. McAdam, the Republican member elect from the upper Council District, setting forth the manner in which he was prevented from receiving his certificate. The case is one of the most glar ingly unjust and outrageous perpetrated since the Oxford frauds in Kansas.

The "Susan" has returned from Nicaragus without having succeeded in landing the "emigrant" fillibusters with whom she was laden. She is now cruising near the mouth of the River Colorado Such is the substance of dispatches received in Washington by the chiefs of fillibusterism.

We have later advices from Mexico by telegraph from New-Orleans. The state of things at the espital was essentially the same as heretofore-Zulonga ready to fly, if need be; new propositions for new governments making, from day to day. It is rumored that Zulonga has offered to place Mexico under the protection of England, and that Mr. Worrall's mission is to advance that end.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Washington telegraphs that Judge Samuel Black is to be appointed Governor of Nebraska. The same authority states that his place upon the bench of the Territorial Court will be filled by a Georgian.

By telegraph we learn that fresh troubles have broken out in the neighborhood of Fort Scott, Kansas. Capt. Montgomery, in order to recover one of his men, who was confined in Fort Scott on a charge of murder, captured the town at the head of two hundred men. Five or six persons were killed.

The steamship Asia brings us two days' later intelligence, viz., to the 11th inst., from Europe. In her budget is a striking speech by Mr. John Bright at Manchester upon Parliamentary Reform, and in answer to the charge that he was striving to "Americanize" England. It was fully expected that Government would guarantee a new capital to the Atlantic Telegraph Company of £500,000, and that a contract for laying a new cable would at once be made. A number of persons, charged with lending aid and comfort to a proposed invasion of Ireland by American fillibusters, had been arrested. The Commission appointed by Louis Napoleon to inquire into the African immigration scheme has recommended its continuance. There had been many shipping disasters on the Spanish coast. The Emperor of Japan is dead. From Russia and China we have interesting correspondence. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to 24 per cent. Consols closed at 97 to 978. Cotton had declined. Breadstuffs and provisions un-

governing them. At least nine-tenths of the Mexi-We are happy to learn from The Washington Union that all its own late thunder and lightning on the subject of the pretended Monroe doctrineso called on the famous philological principle of lucus a non lucendo, because Monroe never heard nor dreamed of it-we are happy, we say, to learn that the recent coruscations on this subject, both of The Washington Union, and of Mr. Secretary Cass himself, in his diplomatic correspondence, have been greatly misapprehended by the Oppohas followed. Now and then the people ask why sition press. The Union reassures us by stating that this doctrine, and its recent publication, ought

usually dull.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1858 before coming to adjudication; but the answer to be understood in a Pickwickian sense only, and generally made is more complimentary to the fruthat they are not intended to lead to any action. gality than the honesty of public officers. The late "Avowing a principle is one thing." says The Grand Jury, however, seem to have taken a step Union; "acting is quite another thing." We have long been aware that this was a in the right direction. They have partially opened the door to certain developments, which will fundamental and very favorite principle of the party of which The Union is the spokesman. at least be interesting if not useful. They seem to have got an idea into their heads We have seen this doctrine strikingly exemplified that the people would like to know why men can in the conduct of the Administration and its Conafford to spend thousands of dollars to be chosen to gressional supporters in the case of Kanplaces the lawful salaries of which would not come sso, and also in the matter of suppressing near reimbursing the aspirants. Discretionary the slave-trade and putting a stop to fillibuspowers to a very large extent are vested in several terism. Upon all these topics the Administration prominent public officers, of whom the Grand Jury made and makes a most astisfactory declaration of mention the Commissioner of Jurors, the Corporaprinciples. The people of Kansas were to be left tion Attorney, and the District Attorney. The Comfree to introduce such institutions and to establish missioner of Jurors, it seems, is invested with the such laws as they might see proper. The Presipower of remitting and collecting fines from citizens dent's proclamations on the subject of fillibustering for non-performance of jury duty, pretty much at his have been perfectly satisfactory -at least so say discretion. He renders so intelligible accounts. Lord Malmesbury. Nothing can exceed the except that once in six months he pays into the warmth and intensity with which Mr. Cass and City Treasury what purports to be the balance in Mr. Buchapan denounce the slave-trade. Mr. B. his hands after defraying the expenses of his office. and, we suppose, Mr. C., too, even goes so far as For the year 1857, this sum amounted to \$5,500. to find in the continuance of that trade The list of Grand Jurors is nearly 800, and of by Cubs in defiance of the sentiment of Petit Jurers 7,500. The Corporation Attorney the civilized world a good and sufficient reason renders a monthly account of pensities collected by why we should at once seize upon that misbehavhim, but no statements of penalties remitted. The ing and ill-regulated island? So long as Messrs. Grand Jury agree in the necessity of conferring Cass and Buchanan-and we may say the same of this discretionary power, but insist that it should The Union and the other Administration organsbe exercised under a due responsibility to law, setconfined themselves to the avowal of principles ting forth not only the fines collected, but those rethey come up to the mark of Charles Surface him mitted and otherwise disposed of. self. But, as The Union so justly remarks, A much more important discretion is vested in "avowing a principle is one thing, acting is quite "another thing." Acting at this moment even the District-Attorney. This officer, with the conupon the principle which Mr. Monroe avowedletting alone the new principles promulgated in his name by Messrs. Cass and Buchanan-might indeed be a little embarrassing. The dectrine o Mr. Monroe was that this American continent should not be subject to European colonization It may be perfectly safe, as The Union saysthough we must take the liberty of adding that it would carry with it, just now, a ridiculous air of gascopade-for an American statesman to make that declaration; but, in the face of the recent British Colonies newly established on Vancouver's

Island and Fraser River, and the new Colony

which it is proposed to establish in the region of

Lake Winnipeg and the Saskstchewan, to under-

take to carry it out would be rather a serious mat-

ter. So also as to the doctrine set forth in Mr.

Cass's letters to Mr. Minister Dodge-and which

The Union now fully admits is purely a doctrine of

Mr. Cass-it may be quite "safe" for Mr. Cass

to proclaim it; but, in case France and England

should be called upon by Central America and

Mexico to intervene to protect them against Amer-

ican fillibusters, and the seizure of Sonors and

Chibuahua by the American Government, as Mr.

Buchanan recommends, we do not see but that

the whole vindication of Mr. Calboun in his

speech, which we published the other day,

of the protection of Yucatan by English

arms against the ravages of the Indians,

and even the assumption by the English of sove-

reignty over Yucatan at the request of the inhabi-

tants, would apply fully to the case in hand. After

all, is there any such terrible danger as The Union

supposes, in the establishment of a European juris-

diction over Mexico? We have not the least idea

that either the English Government, or the Empe-

ror of Franse, are fools enough to undertake any-

thing of the sort. Just now India is quite enough

for the English, and Algeria for the French. But

suppose the thirg should be done, we trust that our

institutions are not so feeble that the bare estab-

lishment of a monarchical government on our bor-

ders would, as The Union appears to think, place

them in imminent peril. The Northern States, at

least, have withstood, from the first moment of

American independence, the existence of a monar-

chical government along the whole extent o

their northern frontier. Even such awful

and uncompromising Democrats as Mr. Cass grow

up and come to full maturity within gun-shot

of Queen Victoria's dominions. In fact, we are

by no means sure that the opportunity of ob-

serving with his own eyes, and almost without

going out of his house, the plain superiority of our

republican institutions over the monarchical gover-

ment of Canada, has not contributed to add to the

wordy vigor and Pickwickian demonstrations of

Gen. Cass's patriotism. Is there any reason to

suppose that the establishment of a monarchical

government or of a European protectorate along

our southern frontier would be attended with any

different effect? Are our Southern brethren

less able than we to resist the contagion of

monarchy? Would they really be in danger of

being circumvented and subdued by the estab-

lishment of a monarchy along their border

A story, we know, did circulate some sixty year

ago, while Mexico, and not only Mexico but Florida

and Louisiana belonged to the King of Spain, that

some leading and loud-mouthed Democrats in the

Western country did consent to become the pension

ers of the King of Spain. In case Napoleon III.

should establish-a la Senator Houston and Presi-

dent Buchanan-a protectorate over Mexico, and it

case, further, he should be so exceedingly green as

to take to bribing and buying up South-Western

Democrate, we doubt not that a number would be

found quite ready to take his money. But we can

not think that snything more would come of it

than of the bribery formerly attempted in Ken

tucky, or that it would be attended with the small-

est danger to our institutions. We can, indeed, will

sympathize with our Southern brethren over the

danger that the establishment of a monarchical gov-

ernment along their Southern border might

cause the springing up on the American side

of a crop of patriots of the Cass school.

This certainly would be annoying, but hardly

enough so to justify a war to prevent it. As to

Mr. Cass himself, unless he has another sword that

he wants to break, his own youthful experience

ought to cause him to beware how he rashly

plunges the country into a war having for its object

the acquisition of territory. It is decidedly cheaper

to buy than to rob or to steal. Even if we could

have Mexico for nothing, it would be a most

miserably bad bargain. The English, in India,

only take to themselves the rich, fertile and popu-

lous districts. The poor ones they leave in the

hands of the native princes, having found out by

experience that they are not able to pay the cost of

can territory is the sort of land of which the more

a man has the poorer he is, and the same maxim is

But little regard is paid to the action of Grand

Juries in this city. A thousand nuisances have

been from time to time "presented," such as the

swill factories and cow-stables, but no prosecution

equally applicable to the case of a nation.

sent of the Court, may stop the trial for any crime whatever. He also has it in his power to suspend all proceedings in pending prosecutions, and this without the consent of the Court. The same discretion is confided to him over complaints brought into his office before they are submitted to the Grand Jury. Here is an officer, responsible to no one except the people at large, who is clothed with full power over every criminal prosecution undertaken on behalf of the people, over every indictment found by the Grand Jury, and over nearly all the complaints brought against offenders. The Jury say that, in view of the importance of this office, the most careful legal provision should be made to insure its faithful administration in an open and responsible manner; and it is certainly all-important that the business of this officer, so far as compatible with public justice, should be freely open to the people. It is believed that the big iron safe in the District-Attorney's office is crammed full of indictments of years' standing, some of them of the most important character, involving not only the wealth but the reputation of prominent citizens, and even the lives of some yet they have quietly lain there since they were made, sunk out of sight and out of memory. No one presumes to doubt the honest intentions of the men who have filled that office for years past; but in view of the great temptation which must necessarily be in the path of any man holding such large discretion, we agree with the Grand Jury that daylight should be let in upon the operations of the office, and that the people should have the right at all times to know what has become of, or what is to be done with the prolecu-

tions directed to be made in their name. Of the cash value of these three offices, public rumor has a hundred statements; but while they are thus enveloped in mystery, their proceedings in a great measure being carried on in the dark, it would be idle to give currency to stories necessarily without real foundation in fact. It is, however, well known that nearly every ambitious politician in the city has sometime or other been looking for just such offices, certainly not for the pay assigned by the statute, but for other reasons of a substantial character-perhaps political power only, perhaps not. In any event, let us have light, and more safeguards where necessary, or even desirable. Honesty will not fear them; roquery should be made to do so, if roguery there be.

One day last week, Mr. Robert W. Lowber. gentleman tolerably well known in connection with city jobs, went through with the forms of a sheriff's sale to satisfy a judgment for \$200,000 obtained by him some weeks since, as the result of his long stuggle to force the tax-payers into the acceptance of a block of ground at the foot of East Seventeenth street-a block worth about \$60,000, and of which a great part belongs to the State, and not to Lowber nor his assigns. A short time since Mr. Lowber sold the portrait of De Witt Clinton and a hun dred others on the same judgment; but an Oliver Surface in the person of one of the Mayor's clerks interfered and saved the Governors and Mayors, from Stuyvessot to Tiemson, from going to the auction block in some old junk shop. At the last sale Lowber was obliged to do nearly all the bidding himself, and a dozen or two of houses and lots and fifty or sixty piers were knocked down to him at

nominal prices. But the sales, in both cases, are the merest child's play. No title or power over the property has passed to Mr. Lowber. The whole of the real estate of the city, all right of occupation on wharves and piers, all rents, bonds and mortgages, licenses, fees, fines, and all proceeds from sales of property other than real cetate, are pledged, by State and City laws, for the redemption of the public debt and the payment of interest thereon; in short, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have a first mortgage upon all the property and income (except from taxation) of the city, and until \$14,000,000 of stock is redeemed, some of which runs nearly to the year 1900, the Sheriff will have no power to convey jot or title to Mr. Lowber, or any other person whatever. The technical grou-Controller's first refusal to psy Lowber was the want of unappropriated money in the Treasury. New his claim can come up only as arrears, and until it goes into the tax levy and passes the Legislature, it is hardly probable that the interested parties will have the pleasure of making the longcoked for division of the spoils.

THE SANITARY REFORM MOVEMENT .- Will the friends of sanitary improvement who meet this evening at Room No. 23, Cooper Institute, explain the causes of the increasing death rates in this city ! It was stated by a learned physician at a recent meeting of the Sanitary Association that the whole number of persons who die from causes that might easily be prevented or removed in our city amounts to more than eix thousand annually. It was also stated by the same gentleman that this needless sacrifice of life may be taken as a sure index of evils vastly greater than death; for such mortality tells of want and vice and widely-acting causes of disease, while it reveals the demoralized condition of our Municipal Government, which certainly should exercise some control over the removable causes of disease and death.

the required prosecutions are not commenced, or CRARLES G. GREE, New Post-Office Building, is an Agent for the sale of THE TRIBUTE in HARTFORD, CORE. when commenced why they are allowed to die out

THE LATEST NEWS. DECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858. The chiefs of the fillibustering interest here have received dispatches, which they credit, stating that the Susan has returned from the Coast of Nicaraugua, without having effected a landing of the emigrants" there, and that she is now off the shore of Texas, near the mouth of the River Col-

To the Associated Press. Washington, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858. Judge Samuel Black will, there is little if any doubt, be appointed Governor of Nebraska, and the vacancy on the beach in that Territory, thus created, be filled by a gentleman of Georgia.

While the opponents of the Old Soldiers' bill estimate

that from eleven to twelve millions will be required to carry it into effect, its friends say that, from the most accurate calculations, the amount will only be three millions per annum. There is, however, no prospect of the bill becoming a law. Gen. Walker is believed to be in the vicinity of

Gen. Henningsen is still in Washington.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate were Alexander Wilson to be District Attorney for Utah Territory, and Alfred M. Lay, District-Attorney for the Southern District of Missouri.

A letter has been received at the Indian Bureau, from the Commissioners engaged in surveying the Indian boundary lines, which says that they are under the protection of Major Van Dorn, who recently inflicted the severest chastisement upon the Comanches on the Canadian River, and that through his vigilance, and that of the officers accompanying his command, the frontier of Western Texas is not likely to be molested again for a long time by these maranters, who have disappeard, and nothing been seen of them since the fight at Whitchita Village.

Southern papers received here contain accounts of an enthusiastic meeting held at Columbus, Miss , to consider the subject of rendering material aid to Gen. Walker in carrying out his Southern emigration scheme in Nicaragua. Several other similar meetings are also announced. It is said the sympathy of Mississippi is fully awakened in favor of Gen. W. and his

From Albany.

ALEANY, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.
The Governor elect, Mr. Morgan, and the new State officers received their certificates of election to-day. It is not true, as stated in some New-York papers, that the State Canvassers awarded a certificate of election to Mr. Philip Hamilton in the Fifth Congressional District. The Attorney-General is understood to hold that the Governor has not the power to order special elections for Representatives in Congress in New-York City districts, under article 1, section 2, paragraph 4 of the United States Constitution. Gov. Morgan arrived in town to-day.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Tucker, visits New York to-morrow.

Gov. King meets the Commissioners to morrow ffernoon to hear their report in regard to the removal of Quarantine.

The Overland Mail.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 26, 1858. The twenty-second overland mail with San Francisc lates to the 28th ult. arrived last night, bringing

through passenger and several from way stations Six companies of the 6th Infantry, under Col. Hoffmann, have been assigned to service in the Mohave country, two companies with the regimental headquarters, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews commanding, at Los Presido, and one company each to Humboldt Bay and San Diego.

The San Francisco Herald reports the seizure of the steamer Hermann by the United States Marshal, on claims against her by New-York parties.

> Later from Mexico. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1858.

The steamer Tennessee, arrived to-day, brings Vera Truz dates of the 22d. The news is undecisive. The Progreso speaks in high terms of President Buchanan's Message, and thinks the position it takes with regard to Mexico will induce the European powers to recode from their present attitude. It also anticipates that assumed at Washington, and consequently that there will be no necessity for establishing the military posts in Chihnahua and Sonora, as suggested in the Mes

Zulcega was still in Mexico, but was prepared for flight at a moment's warning. Gen. Marguez had been defeated near Guadalejara by Degollado. The Archbishop had refused to advance any more money to the Zulosga faction A new Government, under the form of a Triumvirate, had been proposed at the capital.

A fleet, consisting of five French and three Spanish war vessels, was lying at Sacrificios. The U. S. sloopof-war Saratoga was also there. Another America sloop-of-war was seen off Vera Cruz. It is stated that 125,000 in silver had been found in the vault of Mr. Forsyth's house in the City of Mexico. It was rumored that Zuloaga had offered to place

Mexico under English protection, and that Mr. Worrell had gone to England to arrange matters. Echeagery had defeated Camano at the baciends of

San Michatas.

A Spanish brig-of-war was at Tampico. Gen. Alabriste defeated the Zuloaga forces before

Puebla. A bottle was found at sea off Coatzacoalcos, enclos-

attack Vera Cruz. The Missouri Legislature.

The Missouri Legislature convened to day, temporarily organized, and proceeded to qualify members.

A Democratic canena was ball to the proceeded to the control of the contro The Missouri Legislature.

ng a written statement that the Spanish frigate Guad-

aloupe was lost off Lobos Island while preparing to

A Democratic caucus was held this evening for the minstion of officers, and the election will probably take place to-morrow, when the Governor's Message

Death of Gen. James Gadsden. CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 27, 1858. Gen. James Gadsden died here yesterday.

Opening of Direct Trade between Chicago and Phitadelphia. Cricaso, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858. The first train over the through track of the Pitts-burg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, from the West-Side Depot, leaves to-day with freight.

Capt. Townsend of the Echo. Bostos, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

Capt. Townsend of the reputed slave brig Echo left here to-day for Key West, to which place his trial was assigned, under the escort of two Deputy United

Accident to the Steamer Huntsville.

CAPE MAY, Monday, Dec. 27, 18/8.

The steamer Huntsville, from New-York for Savannah, is off the Cape with her shaft broken. The mate has telegraphed to New-York for a steamer to tow her

Loss of the steamer Metropolis. CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

The steamer Metropolis, from Pitteburgh, bound to

New Orleans, went ashore yesterday morning during a heavy fog, some fifty miles below this city; she immediately broke in two, and is now a complete wreck. No lives were lost. The Metropotis had a cargo of 500 tons of produce and Pittsburgh manufactures. The boat was owned in Pittsburgh and valued at \$26,600; insured for \$14,000. The whole loss is esti-mated at \$100,000.

Later from Santa Fe.

Sr. Louis, Monday, Dec. 27, 1838. The Santa Fé mod of the 6th met, reached intepea. dence on Saturday. The conductor reports the sace on the route three feet deep, and the weather vary

The Legislature was to convene the day the mad

Fort Defiance dates are to Nov. 21. Col. Miles had pursued the Indians into their monatain fastnewes, over regions heretofore unknown, and the white men were putting them to flight wherever they found them.

Maps of the marches were soon to be made out, giv. ing much information respecting the country.

Maj. Backus returned to Fort Defiauce on the 184 inst. He had had no regular fight with the ladies. but had killed six of them in various skir nishes. Capt. Vaides, of a company of spies, had been bally

Col. Bonneville and Superintendent Collins go to Fort Defiance during the armistice to treat with the Navajos, their action to be final either for peace or war. Judge Boone will take the district to be vacual by Judge Benedict.

Kansas Troubles.

Kannens Troubles.

St. Louis, Mohisy, Dec. 27, 1832

The Jefferson City Examiner learns from a reliable source that Fort Scott, Kansas, on the night of tas 15th instant, was attacked by Capt. Montgomery, at the head of two hundred men, and the town takes. When The Examiner's informant escaped, five or at persons had been killed by them. The object of the attack, it was presumer, was to release one of Capt. Montgomery's men, who was confined there unfer an additionent for murder. It was feared the town would be entirely destrayed.

ndictment for murder. It was feared the town would be entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that The Herisonville (Mo.) Democrat of the 25th inst. states that on last Moncay a band of thieves and assassing from Kansas Territory entered Vernoa County, Mo., and killed David Cruse, and stole a lot of cattle, twenty horses and eleven negroes. About the same time Capts. Brown and Montgomery entered Missouri, on the Little Osage River, and stole a negro woman, and took Mr. Larne prisoner, carrying the latter into the took Mr. Larne prisoner, carrying the latter into the Territory, but releasing him on the following day. As express bad been sent to Gov Stewart of Missouri for assistance to protect life and property.

The Southern Pacific Railroad. NEW ORLEANS, Saturier, Dec. 25, 1838.
The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention of street

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention adjurged to meet at Marshall, Texas, on the 19th of January. President Morton, on receiving a vote of thank, congratulated the Convent on on its successful issue. The stockholders are in high spirits.

The Company's trust deeds in rebteiness is about \$227,000. Their centre habilities are \$500,000. To meet the former there are \$135,000 in the hands of Mr. Fowlkes, and \$110,000 can be obtained from other sources, leaving \$82,000 to be provided by the New-Orleans and other stockholders. Nothing remains to be done but to get Texas to relicquish the suit for for-

be done but to get Texas to relicquish the suit for for-feiture of the charter, which will undoubtedly be done. The Great Western Railroad. Toronto, C. W., Monday, Dec. 27, 1838. The Sarma Branch of the Great Western Rulron

FROM WASHING TON.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25, 1858. The Special Committee on Rules appointed in

the House at the last session-which consists of the Speaker and Mr. Bocock of Virginia, Mr. Winslow of North Carolina, Mr. Grow of Pennsyl vanis, and Mr. Israel Washburn, jr. of Mainehave unanimously reported certain amendments of the Rules, calculated to facilitate the transaction of business. These will be acted on immediately after the recess. The following is a synopsis of the most important of the number:

Under the rules as amended, when the appropriation bills are under consideration in the Committee of the Whole, a majority of the House will have power to confine the debate to the subjectmatter of the bills themselves. This will insure a closer scrutiny into appropriations, but it will be attended with melancholy consequences to those Members who feel it necessary to make formal speeches on various subjects, in order to convince their constituents that they have done something during their Congressional term entitling them to reelection, no matter whether the speeches are any more germane to the bill before the Committee than the remarks of Aunt F. in "Little Dorrit" usually were to the conversation into which they

were interpolated.

Another amendment proposed by the Committee will annihilate a legislative trick which originated with the engineers of the Nebraska bill in 1854. It will be remembered that that bill was referred by a close vote amidst great excitement, to the Committee of the Whole, where it is allowed by the rules to move amendments ad infinitum, provided only that they are germane to the subject of the bill under consideration. Its biends soon found its sucof the propositions for amenda ent, whereupet their ingenuity suggested the plan of striking of the enacting clause, thereby compelling the Committee to report the bill to the House as extinct Having thus got it clear of the rapids into which the reference to the Committee had plunged it, and where the Parliamentary tactics of its adver saries were sweeping it toward a fatal fall, the House refused to concur with the Committee in their work, reinserted the enacting clause, and forced the bill to a final passage under the operation of the previous question. This convenient trick has been often repeated since that time, to get bills out of the Committee of the Whole whenever a majority of the members became tired of voting on am ments. The bill granting pensions to all survivors of the war of 1812, known as the "Old Soldiers

Bill," was thus extricated from scores of amendments, and passed the House only last Wednesday.

The amendment of the Committee on Rules will root out this practice thoroughly. Under its operation the effect of reinserting the enacting clause in the House will be to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, where the right of members to perfect by amendments all bills appropriating money, will be fully restored.

Another proposed change has in view the expedi-

tion of business in respect to the calendar of private bills. The first and fourth Fridays of every month are now "objection days" for private billsmonth are now "objection days" for private bills—
that is to say, on those days the private calendar is
taken up, the bills upon it read in turn, and every
one is passed to which nobody objects, and which
is so unquestionably correct that nobody degree to
debate it. If, however, one single member shall
object to any bill, it is laid aside to be "taken up
and debated hereafter," or, in other words, postponed to a period so indefinite that the person to
be benefited by its passage may progress from his be benefited by its passage may progress from his first childhood to his second before a final determi-nation is had upon his bill. Under this provision for transacting private business (which was in-tended to be, and is, beneficent so far as it goes), notwithstanding its stringency, many bills are passed, but many more are overslaughed, aithough the whole House may approve them except one single member, who objects, perhaps out of mere perverseness, because somebody else has objected to another bill, the passage of which he desir

that when a bill, after being objected to, is again reached in its turn, it shall be considered and put upon its passage, unless objection be made by a least five members. This puts it out of the power of a single crotchety Representative to prolong the agony of a whole calendar of meritorious bills during his entire term in Congress, by his solitary "check." To these excellent emendations it is generally regretted that the Committee did not add another, restricting the speeches on debsting days to fifteen or twenty minutes upon private bills, unless by reason of their importance, as in the case of the French Spoliation bill, a majority of the House should be disposed to substitute the hour rule. should be disposed to substitute the hou With this addition, there would be a chance still, but still a chance—that the private calcadar

The new rules make the first and fourth Fridays and Saturdays of each month "objection days," and, beside adding this extra day, they provide